New Project

Quantifying carbon sequestration as a function of silvicultural treatment in loblolly pine

CAFS 21.87

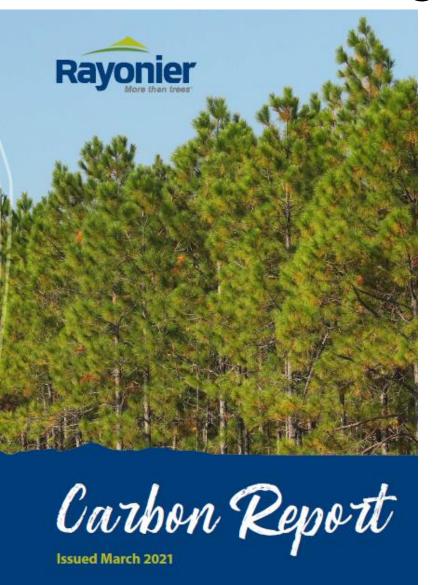
Joe Dahlen (UGA), Cristian Montes (UGA), Bronson Bullock (UGA), Dan Markewitz (UGA), Tom Eberhardt (USFS)

Joe Dahlen





Growing interest in quantifying carbon in managed forests





Research Question How does silvicultural treatment influence carbon sequestration in stems?



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Soil Biology & Biochemistry

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/soilbio



Twenty years of intensive fertilization and competing vegetation suppression in loblolly pine plantations: Impacts on soil C, N, and microbial biomass

Sami W. Rifai, Daniel Markewitz*, Bruce Borders

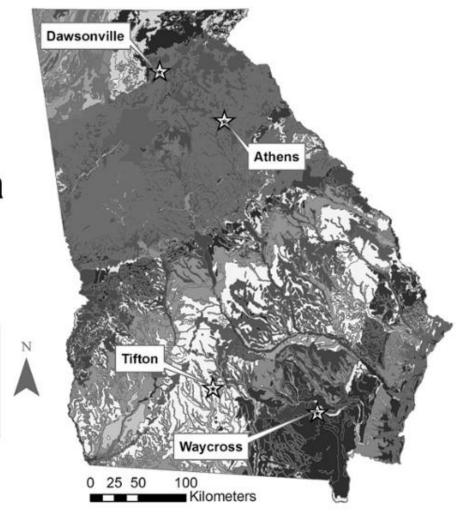
Warnell School of Forestry and Natural Resources, The University of Georgia, 180 East Green Street, Athens, GA 30602, USA





CAPPS study

CAPPS
Site
Locations
in Georgia



Control (C)
Herbicide
(H)
Fertilizer
(F)
Herb + Fert







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Twenty years of intensive fertilization and competing vegetation suppression in loblolly pine plantations: Impacts on soil C, N, and microbial biomass

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Treatments generally reduced microbial biomass

Mixed results on soil carbon

Fertilization increased soil carbon

Herbicide decreased soil carbon

Herb + Fert increased soil carbon





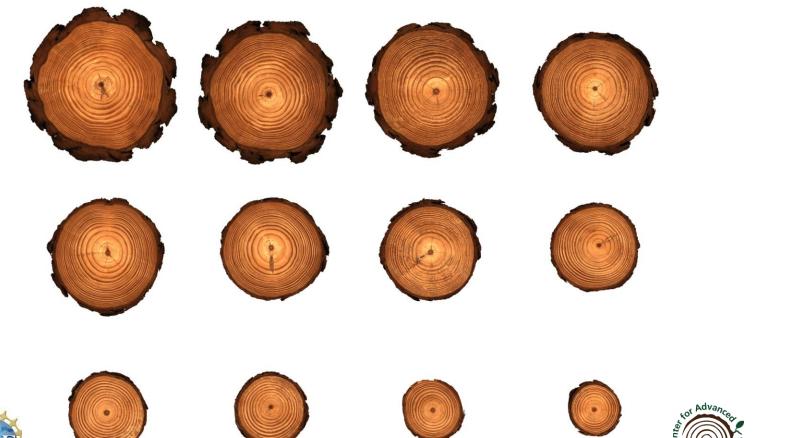
Dan Markewitz
USDA AFRI Grant
Leveraging PINEMAP, growing CAPPS –
Soil health in managed forests

CAPPS study will be harvested and replanted

Opportunity to sample these trees before harvest

Emphasis on this study on the main bole

Volume * Specific Gravity = Dry Weight
Dry Weight & Carbon % = Carbon
Long term carbon vs short term carbon



Prior work shows treatment differences in both tree volume and wood specific gravity

Impact of vegetation control and annual fertilization on properties of loblolly pine wood at age 12

Alexander Clark III*

Bruce E. Borders

Richard F. Daniels





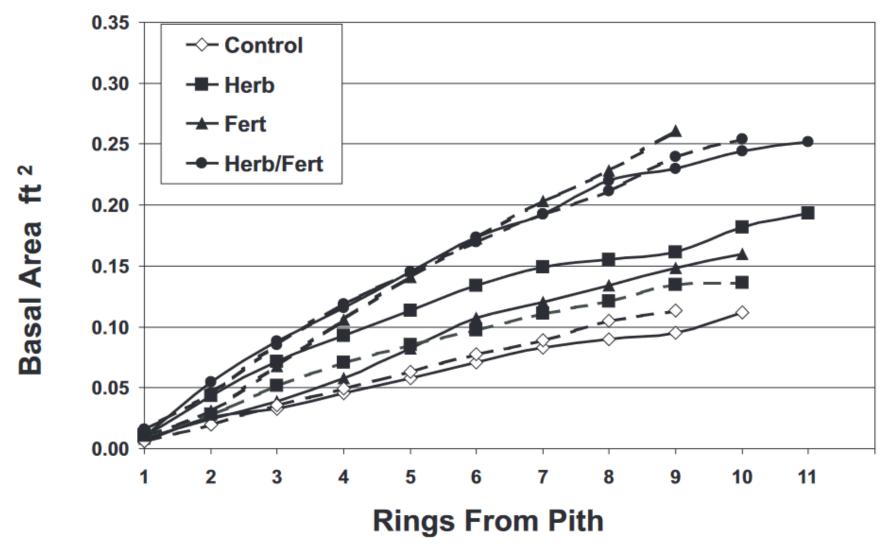


Figure 2. — Average cumulative basal area growth over rings from pith by treatment for 12-year-old loblolly pine sampled in the Piedmont (solid line) and Coastal Plain (dash line) regions.





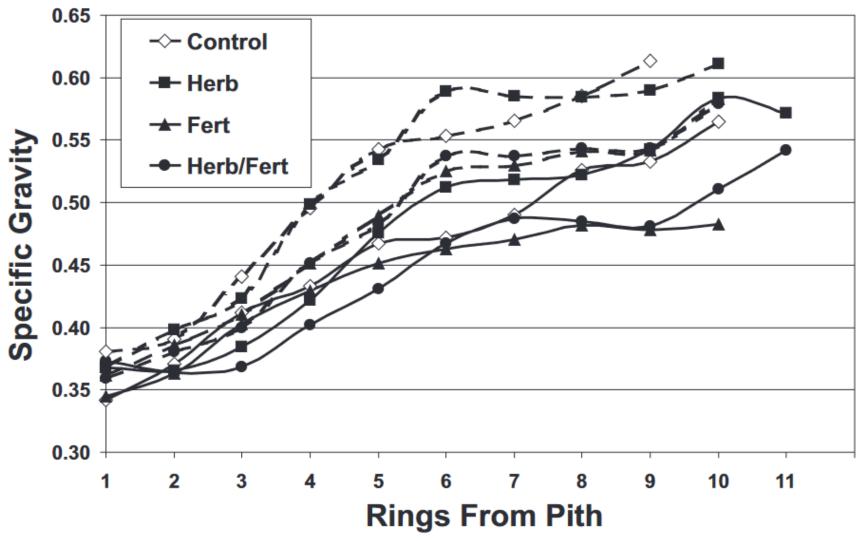
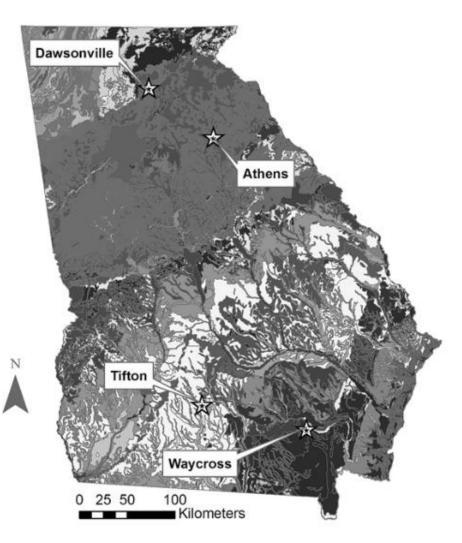


Figure 3. — Average ring SG over rings from pith by treatment for 12-year-old loblolly pine sampled in the Piedmont (solid line) and Coastal Plain (dash line) regions.



This study will generate a great dataset from 4 sites

CAPPS
Site
Locations
in Georgia



Control (C)
Herbicide
(H)
Fertilizer (F)
Herb + Fert

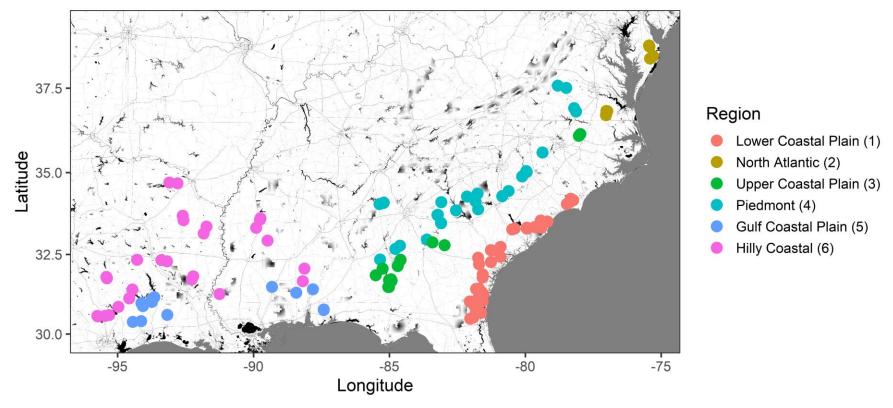




Variation in wood density across WQC baseline study (no intensive treatments)

Stand = 10%

Tree within stand = 13%



Reducing carbon uncertainty using Resi-Drill







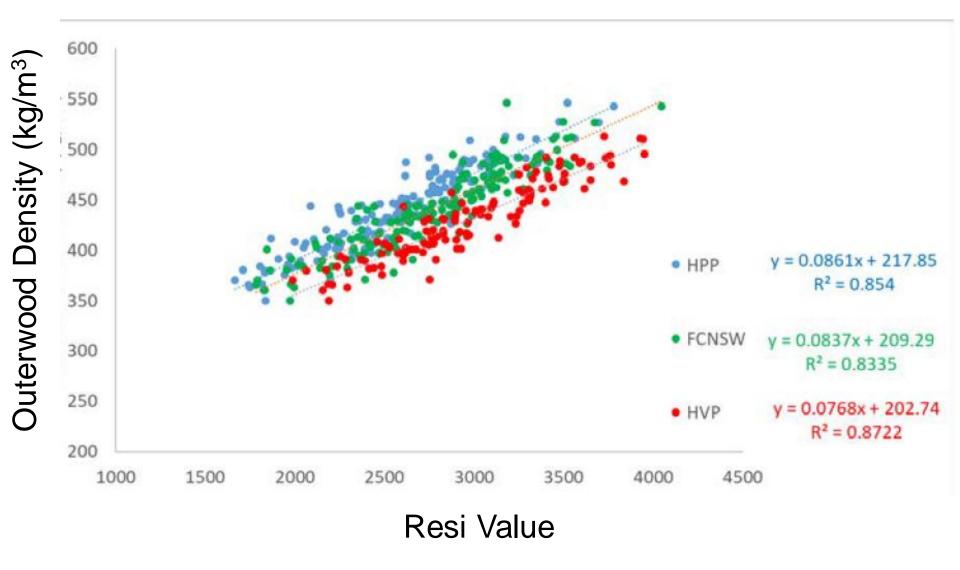


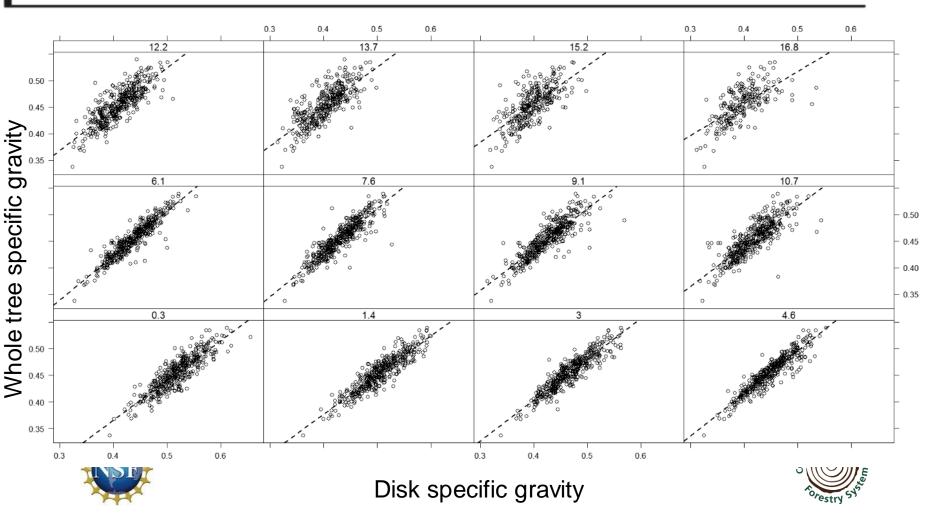
Figure courtesy of Geoff Downes – FWPA Australia



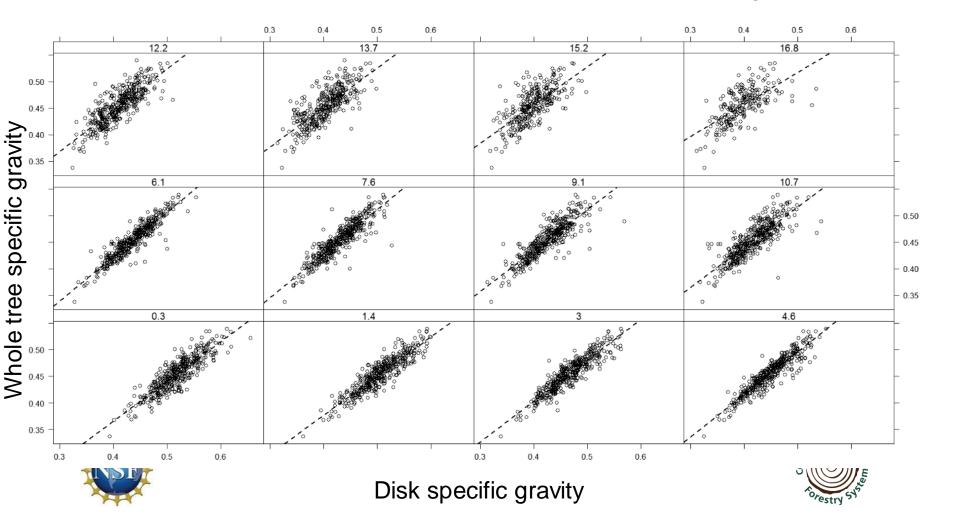
Identification of representative sampling heights for specific gravity and moisture content in plantation-grown loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*)

Finto Antony, Laurence R. Schimleck, and Richard F. Daniels

Heights in meters



Disk specific gravity at DBH has a strong relationship with whole tree specific gravity ($R^2 = 0.81$) Heights in meters



Trees will be harvested and measured

Disks will be collected from harvested trees

 Specific gravity and carbon % will be measured on wood and bark

Differences by treatment will be quantified





Deliverables and Company Benefits

Models of carbon sequestered by silvicultural treatment

 Preliminary work on a field tool to quantify stand and tree variability





- The team is working through the budget needed to accomplish this project while considering other funding sources
- As of today the budget requested from CAFS is TBD





Questions?

